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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

When President Roosevelt yesterday received the first minister from the republic of Cuba, the ambition of many of the islanders was gratified. The dream of three decades or more has been realized. The island is free and independent. The accredited representative of the nation has protested that the desire of our Latin neighbors in the Pearl of the Antilles is to be knit closer to the great Republic to which it owes its present independence. The President has responded that the gratitude of the Cubans is pleasing to this nation, and that America is anxious to cement the friendly ties that bind one people to another.

The reception of the Cuban Minister, however, is little more than a formality. It is by her acts that Cuba is to be judged during the crucial period that is to follow her freedom from guidance and restraint.

The more stable elements of the Western Hemisphere have a right to be cautious in accepting the protestations of the Latin people. South America in general and Venezuela in particular furnish examples of hysteria that are not to be overlooked.

It is a serious matter for an untried people to administer an enlightened government in this age when so much is demanded. Cuba will appreciate the solemnity of her situation more a few months hence than she does today, when the exhilaration of having been released from bondage is still the operating influence in the public mind. That America is interested in the Cubans has been proved at a great cost. The future alone will show whether the sacrifice has been appreciated.

ORDER MUST PREVAIL.

Judging from the incidental outbreaks in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the anthracite strike is gradually approaching a condition of general disorder. While the illegal acts are undoubtedly to be attributed to the ignorant element among the strikers, the blame inevitably falls upon the whole labor organization. This is unfortunate, but cannot be avoided. It must be discouraging to the orderly and intelligent strikers, because it necessarily weakens their cause.

Wherever sympathy may lie in the great labor struggles of this country it is a fact that intelligent Americanism must always resent an appeal to violent methods whether it be made in the name of a just or unjust struggle. Whoever suffers, order must be preserved, and the full strength of the Commonwealth is naturally enlisted against outbreaks that threaten life and property.

It would be folly for the non-combatant to wink at those acts of violence which are likely to extend until they reach the stage of a miniature revolution. Disorder unchecked is likely to involve the State, and there must be determined action at the first signs of an outbreak.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when reason instead of force will be brought into play before a neutral tribunal to settle the controversies that arise between the employer and the employe, but until it does every effort of every involved community must be put forward to prevent that violence which is likely to spread, like a great fire, to uncontrollable proportions.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB

The famous Thirteen Club of New York gave a dinner not long ago, at which a mirror was broken, and part of the dessert was a long coffin-shaped cake around which burned thirteen candles. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was invited to this function, but declined, saying that she "believed in the power of concentrated thought, which had favored for hundreds of years the number thirteen as unlucky."

Obviously, the club in question is concentrating its thought in the opposite direction, and likely sooner or later to succeed, with the help of progress and the Fates, who are getting tired of disarranging their big affairs to attend to small requirements of superstition. But there is something to be said along the line of Mrs. Wilcox's comment, though not precisely the sort of thing she would probably say. The "power of concentrated thought" undoubtedly accounts for not only the prevalence but the puissance of a good many superstitions. People who believe with all their might that a piece of bad luck is coming to them frequently help to hasten it along.

For example, salt is spilled at the breakfast table by some one who devoutly believes that this means a quarrel during the day. The mind of this person is so disturbed and uneasy as to be in the best possible condition for a quarrel; in fact, he may quarrel even before he leaves the table with somebody who has the temerity to deny the efficacy of his pet superstition. It is the same with many other mishaps popularly supposed to bring bad luck. Not only is bad luck especially noticed thus foretold, but the unhappy forebodings induced by the "sign" help it along faster than anything else would. The idea that the Creator of the universe has so arranged the operations of natural law as to make the breaking of a mirror foretell death, or the gift of a pair of scissors break up a marriage, is, however, obviously trivial and absurd.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Protection for the Home Market.  
Indianapolis News—While he is abroad, J. Pierpont Morgan might form a combination of the titular nobility, and put up the prices to American heirs.

Able to Go It Alone.  
Pittsburg Dispatch—The British suggestion that Great Britain and the United States join to uphold the Monroe doctrine invites the retort that no aid is required.

Oom Paul's Dream.  
New York Tribune—The Boers cheer for the king, and the king speaks kind words of the Boers. And Paul Kruger's dream of an anti-British South Africa is somewhere "afay in de ewigkeit."

Using a Powerful Weapon.  
Philadelphia Record—Formerly the English tried to kill the Boers with guns; now they are trying what may be done by heaping coals of fire upon their heads. It remains to be seen whether cruelty or kindness is the more formidable weapon.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Messrs. John E. Temple and Augustus Harris left yesterday to spend a fortnight's vacation at Deer Park, Md.

Dr. Brosius has gone to Cleveland for a week to attend the medical convention.

Messrs. Edwin D. Tucker and George R. Altofer left Sunday to attend the commencement of St. Mary's Female Seminary, at St. Mary City, lower Maryland, Wednesday next, after which they will spend their vacation of several weeks at River Springs, on the lower Potomac, and in visiting friends near Leonardtown, Md.

Mrs. Quesada, the Cuban minister, and family have taken apartments at Chevy Chase Inn until the completion of their home.

Mr. Samuel P. Ausker, of Indian Territory, has been making a visit to Washington relatives and friends.

Mrs. Mary Q. Ware, of West Point, Miss., is visiting the family of her sister, Mrs. Fred Beall, at 34 B Street northeast.

QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR TWENTIETH CENTURY STATESMEN.

By Judge ROBERT W. MIERS, Representative from Indiana.

The twentieth century statesman should be thoroughly up on the fundamental principles upon which this great Republic was formed. He should have a perfect understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and be deeply imbued with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

The tendency of the time is to take up with what seems most popular and productive for the present. The statesman of today should be a man who is

capable of looking to the future of this great Republic, and not be carried away by popular clamor and the "prosperity" cry.

True prosperity should reach all classes, and not build up great fortunes for the few. Public sentiment (that is based on the impulse of the present may be radically wrong.

The necessity of the statesman is to go deeper into the subject, and see what the future effect is to be.

TWO AT SEA.

Afloat on the sea of passion, Without a compass or chart, But the glow of your eye shows the sun is high.

By the sextant of my heart, I know we are nearing the tropics, By the languor that round us lies; And the smile of your mouth says the course is south, And the port is Paradise.

We have left gray skies behind us, We sail under skies of blue; You are off with me on lovers' sea, And I am away with you. We have not a single sorrow, And I have but one fear— That my lips may miss one ardent kiss From the mouth that is smiling near.

There is no land of winter, There is no world of care, There are bloom and mirth all over the earth.

And love—love everywhere, Our boat is the barge of pleasure, And whatever port we sight, The touch of your hand will make the land.

The Harbor of Pure Delight.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Smart Set.

The Law and the Nose.

Cyrano has just passed through an ordeal more extraordinary than all his previous adventures. The American courts have forbidden him to show his nose in the United States, says the "Journal des Debats." This is not because the appendage is objectionable in itself. The Yankee mind is too practical to be led by simple impressions. Displeased nasus is one of those reasons which only Latin frivolity can take as sufficient. The Anglo-Saxon races require more serious motives to come to a conclusion, and serious things are always pecuniary in a country where everything from the weather to the nose can be turned into money.

Consequently a Chicago district court has rendered a judgment expelling from the United States the "Cyrano" of M. Rostand, after hearing the complaint of Mr. Gross, a writer whose fame has not yet reached us.

Mr. Gross is the author of a play entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," the leading character in which is remarkable for the dimensions of his nose. This drama having been written before M. Rostand's, Mr. Gross had no hesitation about asserting that the French writer had shamelessly plagiarized him, and the American judges, more protectionist than their tariff, gave judgment in his favor.

This ought to be a warning to the theatrical men who might be disposed to put upon the boards some personage with a prominent nose. Ovid called himself, "Nason," because nature, which had so generously fashioned him for poetry, was quite as generous to him in the matter of the olfactory appendage. If an author should take it into his head to make a hero of the exiled poet, he must take good care not to attempt to bring out the play in America. His Ovid would be considered a rascally copy of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," and it would be set down as a plagiarism.

Americans have sometimes been reproached for not showing proper respect for literary rights, but evidently they have mended their ways, since they have extended literary property to the nose. They go even further, because, under the decision in question, they may have some difficult cases to deal with, and, if they succeed in unraveling them, the judges may not be, like Cyrano, celebrated for the size of their noses, but will be celebrated for their scent.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

People who talk of the good old times should read these facts compiled by "Popular Mechanics." In the good old times:

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticized the sermon was flogged.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston.

Trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to arouse the sleepy contributors.

A Matter of Choice.

Boston Globe—A distinguished American lately declared at a scientific meeting in London that the English railway system was fifty years behind our own. But a late report says that train accidents in England during the year 1901 did not result in the death of a single passenger. Some people would prefer to be antiquated and safe.

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.

Mr. Henderson's Gift From Old Foes.

When Representative John Wesley Gaines, of the Hermitage district, wrote to his constituents how Speaker Henderson had aided him with his Dover road bill—the measure to construct a military road from the village of Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., to the National Cemetery on the site of Fort Donelson—he was simply frankly giving credit to the distinguished Iowa, who fought and was wounded on that famous ground as a soldier of the Union. Speaker Henderson had memorable cause to regard the spot as worthy of historic marking and preservation. His wound in the jaw laid him up from February until nearly April, when he got on his feet just in time to rejoin, as an "effective," in the terrible fighting at Shiloh.

"That wound of yours in the jaw, Mr. Speaker," remarked Representative Brownlow recently, "may have taken away part of the instrument, but there seems to have been no perceptible diminution of its ability."

Two old Confederates, Judge J. E. Rice and Mr. G. W. McElroy, living near Dover, when they heard of the Speaker's interest in the road bill, having an artistic knack in jack-knife action, went to work and carved an unique souvenir from wood growing on the Donelson battle site in the shape of the letter D, and also a walking cane from the banks of Lick Creek, across which the Confederate cavalry, general, Bedford Forrest, made his way with his famous troopers, when the rest of the Southern army, under Buckner and Pillow, had yielded to Grant. The walking cane has come to the Speaker, and with it a sentiment that Colonel Henderson might take it as a reminder that the Confederates of Fort Donelson were "as tough as knots and hard as hickory."

The Speaker lost a leg, after Donelson, in gallant service for his country, and the graceful gift of former foes will serve to support and inspire him.

When Representative Gaines of Tennessee first came to Congress the first bill he introduced was one providing for the construction of the military road referred to. Each Congress since then has introduced this bill, but it was not until the present session that he secured its passage. When the bill passed the House Mr. Gaines took it over to the Senate and secured its passage there, and it went to the White House. President Roosevelt referred it to the War Department, and there it was looked upon with an unfavorable eye; so much so that it was feared that the Secretary of War might recommend that it be vetoed. Learning of this, Mr. Gaines called upon Speaker Henderson and explained the situation to him.

Speaker Henderson addressed a letter to the President, in which he said that, aside from believing it to be a meritorious measure, he was heartily in favor of it personally, for he had left a portion of his jawbone at Fort Donelson, "and the roads down there have been so bad that I have never been able to visit it."

Before the unfavorable report from the War Department reached the President he had signed it.

Mr. Bailey's Epigram.

Mr. Bailey caused a broad smile in the Senate yesterday afternoon by cleverly epitomizing the reciprocity situation in six words.

The message of the President had been read and referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba, when Mr. Bailey said:

"Mr. President, I wish to inquire if there is any rule of procedure against a motion relating to the reference of a President's message?"

Mr. Kern, who occupied the chair, replied:

"The Chair knows of no rule against such a motion."

Mr. Bailey—I believe that I will not make any illud, but I feel very much inclined to move that the message be referred to a Republican caucus.

Mr. Tillman Attacks "Mail Box Trust." Mr. Tillman is much interested in the question of boxes for the rural free delivery. He has talked on the subject before, and yesterday he took it up again, this time with an exhibit.

He had upon his desk a galvanized iron box, of simple design, of which he seemed very proud. This box, he told the Senate, had been offered to the Post-office Department for 40 cents. He expressed the opinion that it would answer every purpose, but stated that the department had refused it, while boxes costing from \$1.25 to \$3 each are now being supplied and must be paid for by all who use them, whether they wish or not.

Mr. Tillman gave it as his opinion that the "mail box trust" should be broken up.

Mr. Bromwell Interested in "Cooler." Representative Bromwell of Ohio has taken a great interest in the machine invented by Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, designed to cool rooms in summer by drawing in hot air at the top and passing it out, chilled, from the bottom of the machine.

Mr. Bromwell has witnessed several experiments, the last one being conducted yesterday, and believes there is a great future before the machine. He will have a half interest in the foreign patent rights and will have charge of this branch of the business. A good offer has already been made for the rights for India, and a large sale for the machine in tropical countries is expected. It is operated by the use of chemicals and ice.

Mr. Cushman's Nerve Food. Some one asked Representative Cushman the other day what sort of nerve food he took in order to give him the temerity to make his famous "saberast and hand grenade" speech attacking the rules of the House.

"Well," replied the lanky Washingtonian, in the same drawl in which his remarks were delivered in the House, "it was just this way. I'm mighty tired of fighting the Democrats out of my State half the time in order to get elected to Congress, and then spending the other half fighting the Committee on Rules in order to get recognition, so I just thought I would say something hot enough to burn an opening for myself."

CO-EDUCATION

The University of Chicago is said to be about to abandon the experiment of co-education, and the friends of the university are watching the proceeding with mixed feelings. Some of them say it is a step in the right direction, and others hold the opposite view.

One of the observers argues that "while men and women are in the formative years" they should be separated while pursuing their studies. Unfortunately, this errie does not define the formative period. If by this is meant the marriageable period, it is rather an extensive one, and includes many years during which boys and girls, and men and women, are continually thrown together in the practical world, without any dire results. It seems a little queer that only during the years of study is this proximity harmful. Until they graduate from the high school at seventeen or eighteen, boys and girls are educated together in most of our cities; and in all business concerns where women are employed at all they are associated with men from the time they enter the house. It is not known that their presence upsets the routine of business, and it is fairly certain that, if it did, they would not be employed.

The only strong reason for the co-education of men and women is that it secures the same advantages to both at a minimum of expense. It is not a social arrangement, and should not be considered as such. But absolutely the only way in which the girls of such a university as that of Chicago can get the same worth for their money as the boys get for theirs is by co-education, at least to some extent. It is impracticable to make separate co-ordinate classes in all studies, and there is often a disadvantage in small classes as compared with large ones. Moreover, the contact of the student's mind with those of his fellow-students, on a purely intellectual plane, is perhaps the most valuable part of education, and plainly the girls cannot get this if they are segregated. Moreover, since women are coming to be more and more associated with men in every walk of life, it would seem to be valuable drill for the young men of this university to be associated with women in a business way during their years of study, so that in after years they will be able to contemplate the advent of a woman in their immediate vicinity without an excitement which will interfere with whatever they may happen to be doing. No fear need be entertained lest co-education will lessen the attraction which women, as women, have for men as men. Nature was in existence before colleges began.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY

Miss Gillen and Dr. Young Married at Mount Pleasant Congregational Church.

Bride and Groom Leave for Honeymoon Trip to Niagara Falls— Meeting of the Iris Club—Cosmopolitan Shakespeare Club— Mrs. Wight to Summer at Martha's Vineyard.

Young-Gillen.

The marriage of Miss Ada Baldwin Gillen and Dr. Hulbert Young was solemnized last night at 8 o'clock at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church. The edifice was filled with the friends of the contracting parties, and presented a pretty picture with its mass of palms and marguerites, and its sea of summer toilettes.

The ushers who seated the guests were Mr. Ellis Spear, Jr., Mr. John R. Eddy, Mr. Paul E. Slemman, and Mr. William H. Snyder.

The bride entered the church with her brother, Mr. James Gillen, Jr. Her gown was a creamy creation of white hand-downs, with which she wore a long tulle veil. She carried a cluster of bride roses. Miss Gillen's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Gertrude H. Oakley, of New York, who wore a toilette of light blue mousseline, and carried pink roses.

The bride was met at the chancel rail by the groom and his best man, Mr. Ford E. Young, and the impressive marriage service was read by the rector of the church, Rev. M. Ross Fishburn.

Dr. and Mrs. Young left on a late train for Niagara Falls, where the honeymoon will be spent, and after July 1 they will be at home at 1530 Howard Avenue, Mount Pleasant.

The Iris Club.

The Iris Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. William Glenn, 16 Second Street northeast, Friday evening, June 13.

At the close of the business the club elected its new officers—Mr. William Glenn, president; Miss E. Richardson, vice president; Mr. William Cragg, secretary and treasurer.

It is the purpose of the members of the club during the summer to visit places of special interest.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Lind, Miss Ida Lind, Miss Grace Lind, Mrs. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Gregory, Dr. Purdy, Mrs. Cragg, and Mrs. Irwin.

As a subject for roll call the benefits derived from the plays studied during the past season were discussed by the members. The presentation of the prizes was then made by the president, each prize being a handsome sterling silver belt, buckle engraved with the club's monogram, Mrs. Whitney receiving one for the study of "Henry VIII," Miss Jeffery for "Macbeth," and Mrs. Allison for "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

A pleasant social time was indulged in by the club and their guests, during which refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Whitney. Later music and dancing were enjoyed, after which an adjournment was made to meet next at the home of the president, in the early fall.

GOSSIP AND CHAT HEARD IN WASHINGTON HOTEL LOBBIES

American Progressiveness.

"I came to the United States at the invitation of an insurance company who have advertised for competitive designs for a huge office building which they intend to erect in Cape Town, South Africa, to study the American institutions and American progressiveness," said Mr. William Black, an architect and civil engineer, of Cape Town, South Africa, at the Arlington, last evening. "The building in question will cost approximately \$1,000,000 when completed, and will be one of the largest and handsomest structures, and one of the architectural features of the South African city, when completed."

"While here I have tried to gain as much information of value as possible, and I certainly consider that in New York city in particular, you can find the brains of Europe, and it is possible to discern the English, German, French, and Italian schools from the American, in both the engineering and architecture of the American buildings."

"I have been immensely delighted with the courtesy of the American people, and have been enabled to study works portraying great scientific knowledge, which people on the Continent always jealously guard. So much for their being American institutions."

"On the rapid transit railways I was given entrance to every work of interest I desired to inspect. I found no difficulty in inspecting the workings of high office buildings and mansion foundations. The latter ventures are peculiar to the American people, and portray very great originality, which the older countries might well adopt."

"I was surprised, however, to find in an American city like New York city that they still used the M. Pelee engines as locomotive power for their overhead rapid transit trains. Instead of substituting electricity. The M. Pelee engines are not only an annoyance to the people of so large a city, but detract largely from its appearance, as the smoke blackens everything."

"As to the termination of the war in South Africa, it will mean the progress of South African industries, and better protection to capital than hitherto existed. Already there has been an enormous rise in the value of property, and dozens of American and European firms contemplate opening up for business in the new colonies."

"It is an undoubted fact that South Africa offers a more lucrative field for investment than is to be found elsewhere. I seriously hope that hundreds of Americans, who are now content with a maximum of 6 per cent interest on their investments, and who find competition as keen in America, will turn their capital and energy toward the Cape Colonies, for it is the brains and

Cards for a Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Suite, of Washington, announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Antoinette, to Mr. Barnum Crane McCusker, of New York city, Thursday evening, June 19, at 8 o'clock, at the Second Baptist Church.

Vacation at Martha's Vineyard.

Mrs. John B. Wight and son are about to leave for their summer home at Martha's Vineyard, on the Massachusetts coast.

Gone to Maine.

Mrs. J. W. Babson and her daughter Myrtle left yesterday for their summer home at Brooksville, Me. They were accompanied by Mrs. E. M. Richardson and Miss Daisy Foster. Mrs. Babson will not close her Northern home until October.

Married Last Saturday.

Saturday afternoon, at the residence of Dr. N. L. and Mrs. Willard, 14 Grant Place, Mr. Charles A. Van Zandt, of Cincinnati, but now connected with the Southern Railway in this city, and Miss Ella Montlon, of Washington, were married by the Rev. Mr. Verbruyck, of Gurdley Chapel, Seventh Street and Florida Avenue.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, also of Cincinnati, acted as best man, and Miss May Brewer, of this city, as bridesmaid. The double parlors were beautifully decorated with palms, bride roses, and lilies and scarlet carnations, while on a big table lay an unusually large number of handsome and useful presents.

The bride was exquisitely gowned in white serge with silk trimmings to match, and wore bride roses at waist and throat, and a pretty white hat. Amid a perfect shower of rice and good wishes from the goodly number of guests present, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt left for Baltimore on the 4 p. m. train on their way to visit the bride's parents on the Eastern Shore. They will remain there until Tuesday next, when they will return to this city.

A Military Wedding.

A wedding that promises to be decidedly picturesque is that of Lieutenant Cunningham, of the Signal Corps, and Miss Mamie Fealy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis F. Fealy, of 1615 Nineteenth Street northwest. The ceremony, which is to be military in character, will take place at St. Matthew's Church tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Father Lee officiating.

The bride and groom are both well known in this city socially. In army circles Lieutenant Cunningham is well thought of. He is one of the most popular officers in the Signal Corps, and during the late war with Spain brought considerable distinction upon himself. He was highly commended by Generals Lawton and Wheaton in their official reports for promotion, and was one of the two officers in the Signal Service recommended to Congress for a brevet rank. Lieutenant Cunningham has been ordered to Manila for duty, and after a short reception at the bride's residence the bride and groom leave for their future home.

GOSSIP AND CHAT HEARD IN WASHINGTON HOTEL LOBBIES

Industry of the people of similar character as the American that will tend to immediate prosperity in the South African colonies.

"I also think that it will be worth while for the legislators of the United States to direct a great amount of interest toward the American exports, for on every hand here I noticed machinery, appliances, and labor-saving devices that are required in mining and agricultural localities that would find a ready market in the South African colonies."

Omnibus Statehood Bill.

"The omnibus statehood bill, granting to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma the sovereignty of statehood, and which has already been passed by the lower house of Congress, should not be sidetracked in committee in the Senate," said Hon. Charles Schumacher, mayor of Tucson, Ariz., at the New Willard, last evening.

"The people of these Territories are anxious for a voice in the Government, and are as much entitled to it as Cuba was entitled to her independence at the hands of the United States. It is lamentable in the extreme that the representatives of the American people in the upper house of Congress should seek to longer deny to the people of these Territories the sovereignty of statehood, when they have the wealth, population, and natural resources to warrant prompt and favorable action on the statehood measure."

"Territorial laws are not alone uncertain, but they are entirely unsatisfactory to a people who have made the showing in the past decade that the people of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma have. Besides, the uncertainty of Territorial laws is a barrier to capital and the establishment of industries and the further settlement of the vast expanse of country within the confines of the Territories, which would relieve the overcrowded cities in both the West and the East."

"The sovereignty of statehood would mean much to these Territories in the next decade. Each and all would not only support a State government, but the wealth, population, and industries would increase to a far greater extent than that experienced by any of the Territories admitted during the past quarter of a century."

"The admission of these Territories as States, and the adding of three stars to the flag, is the imperative duty of our legislators in the United States Senate. Delay is dangerous in the long run, and this is a delay which cannot but be dangerous to the party or legislators who are responsible for it, for the tendency of the majority of the members of the United States Senate is toward the making of new States."